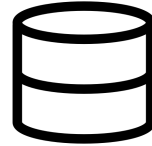
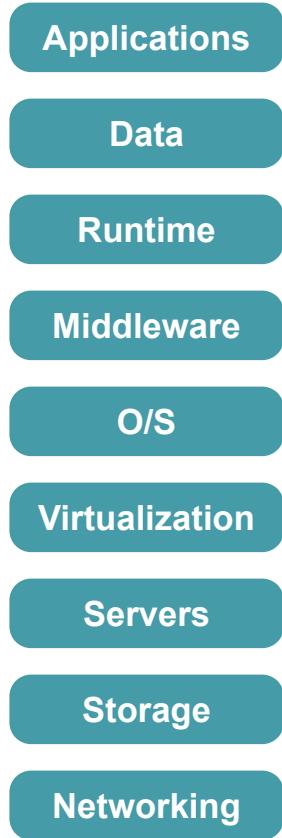


# Netherite: Efficient Execution of Serverless Workflows

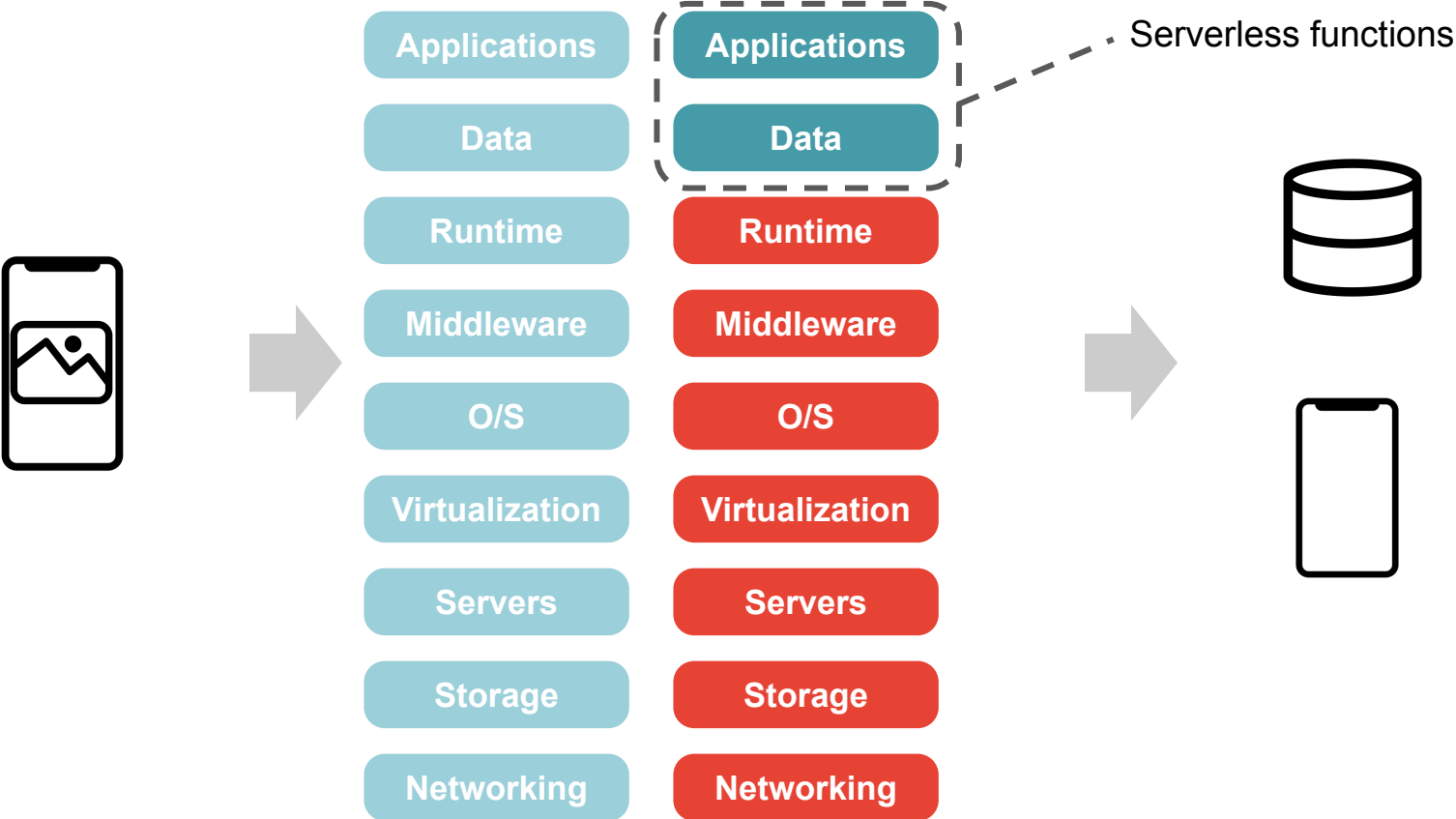
Wangyi Chen, Zhenhuan Wu



# User Story With A Server



# User Story With Serverless

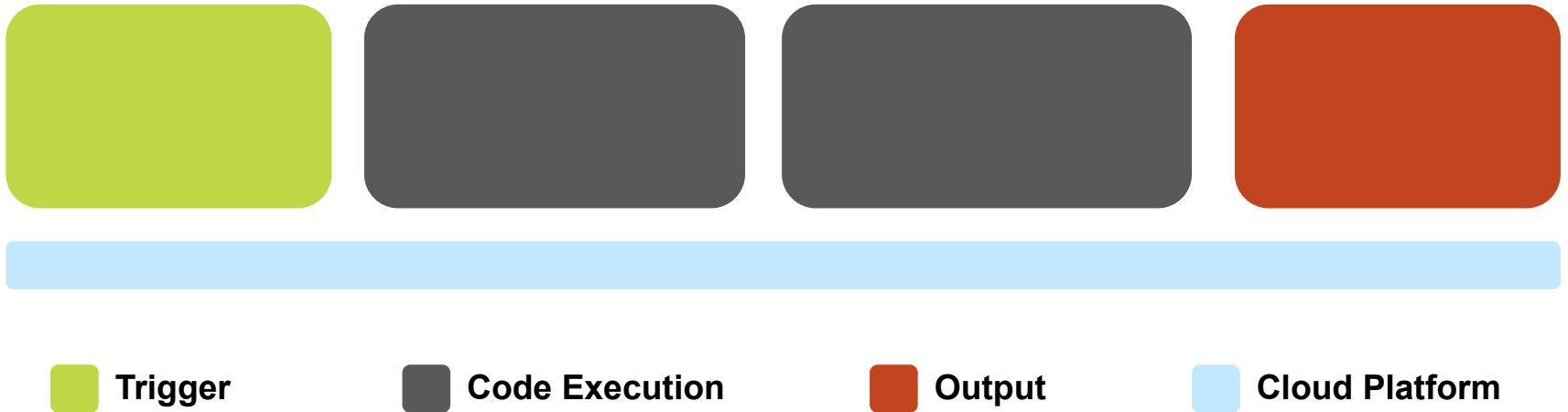


# Server vs Serverless

Items	Server	Serverless
Configuration	Manual	Automatic
Scalability	Fixed	Unlimited
Elasticity	Fixed	Elastic
Billing	Fixed	Pay as you use
Load Balancing	Difficult	Easy

# How do serverless functions work?

Serverless functions are a cloud computing service that allows developers to run code without managing infrastructure.



# What are serverless functions?



- HTTP
- Add/update blob storage
- Add/Update database
- Scheduled task
- Process message queues

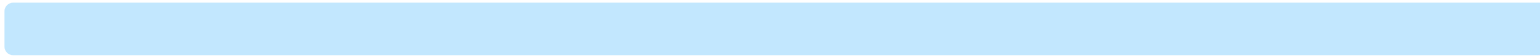


- Implement web endpoint
- Run the uploaded code
- Run custom logic



- Return to user
- Update storage
- Update database
- Return to IoT device

Executions are **STATELESS**



 Trigger

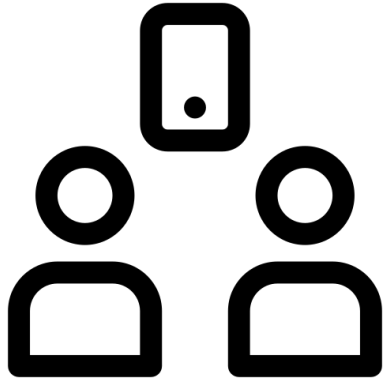
 Code Execution

 Output

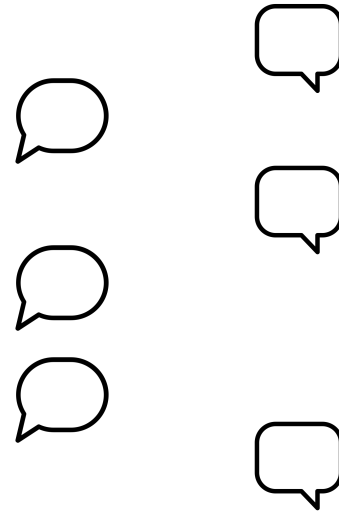
 Cloud Platform

# What is a **STATE** ?

**STATE** refers to the condition of any given time, or prior knowledge of a task.

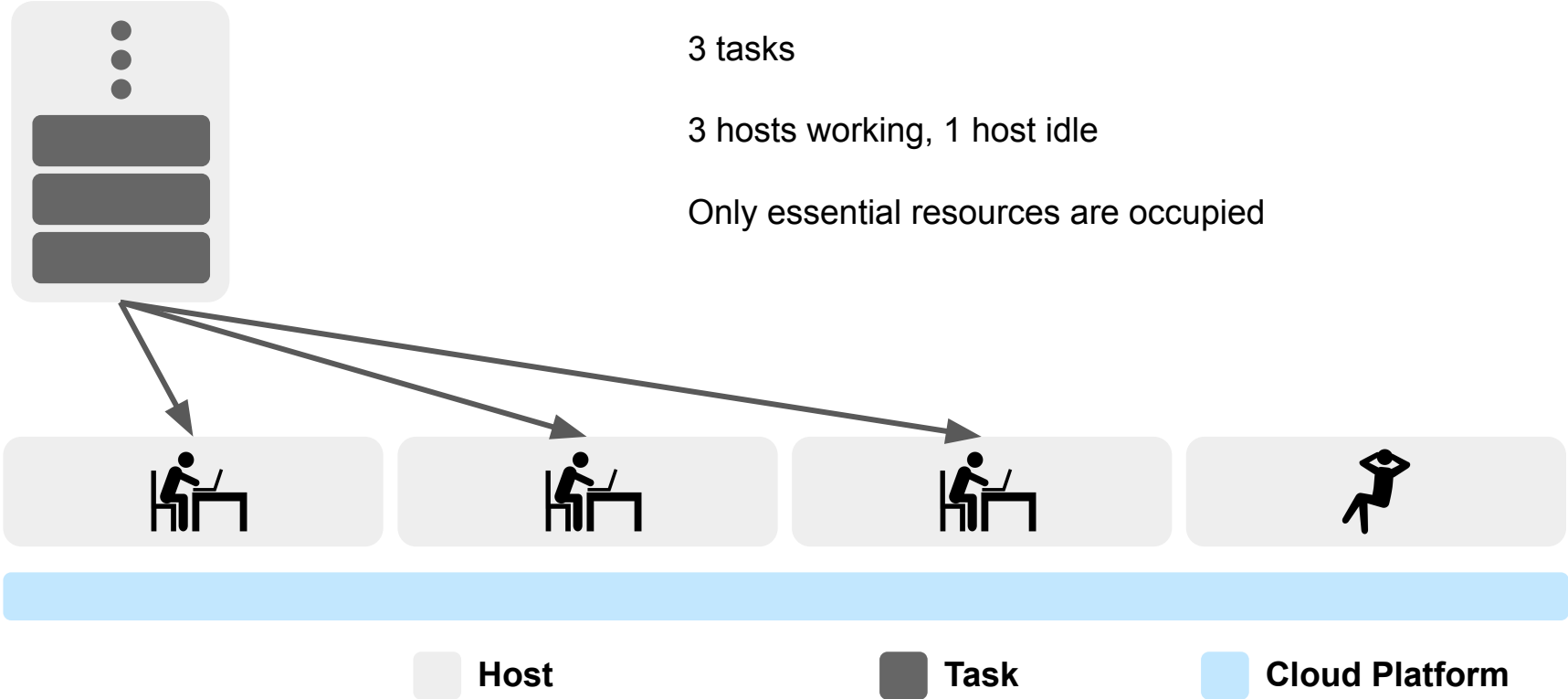


Stateful



Stateless

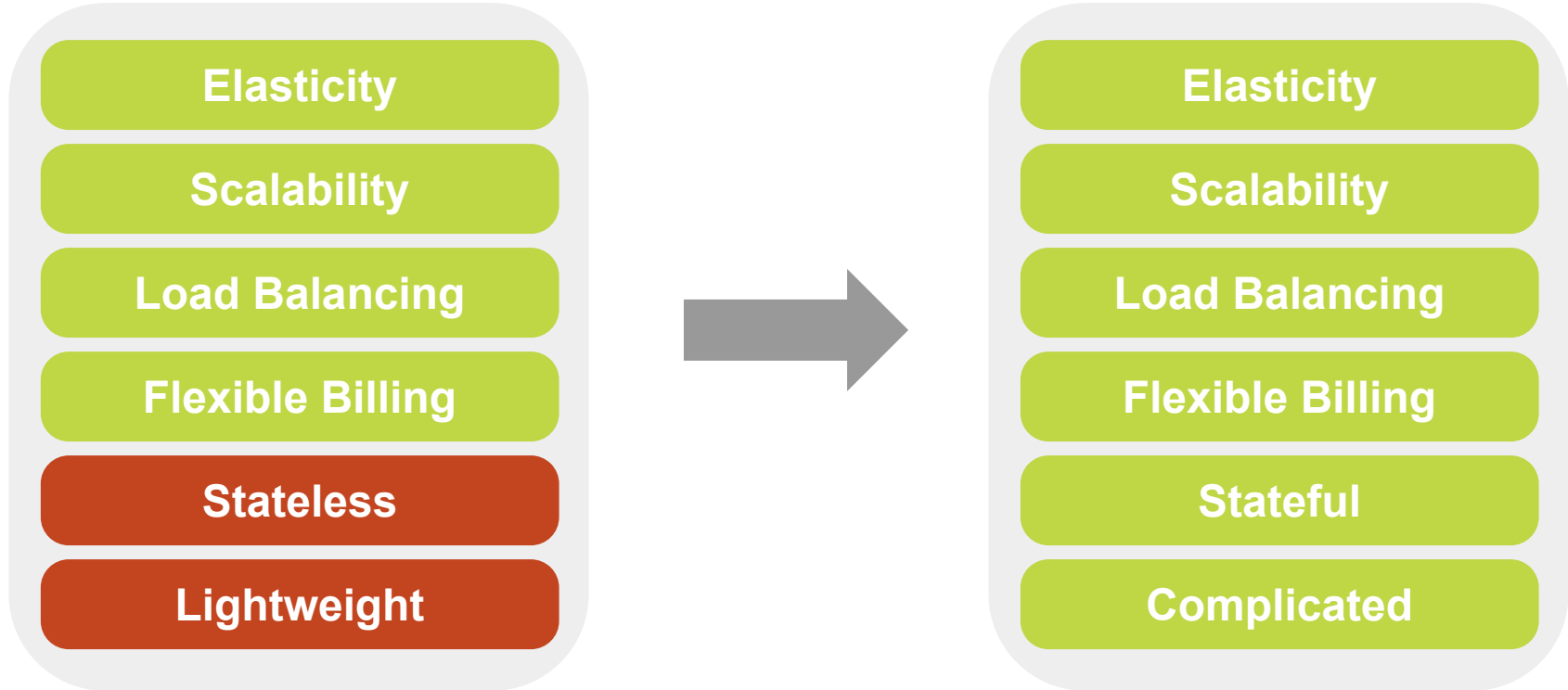
# How do stateless functions work ?





# History background

Stateless HTTP triggers make up less than **50%** of invocations



# What could possibly go wrong?

**Explicit State Preserving**



**Frequent Disk Access**

**Non-interfering Execution**



**Synchronization Challenge**

**Failure Handling**



**Inconsistent Outputs**

**Development Challenge**

## Key motivation

**Less Frequent Disk Access**

**Implicit Synchronizations**

**Implicit Failure Handling**

# Stateful Function Structure

**Workflow Definition Language**

Durable functions - Azure

Step functions - AWS

...

**Serverless Message-passage  
Model**

Intermediate layer for **decoupling**

**Execution Engine**

Azure storage

**Netherite**

MS SQL server

# Durable Functions



Orchestration function

Entity function

Critical Section

# Orchestration Functions

Sequential



Parallel



 Trigger

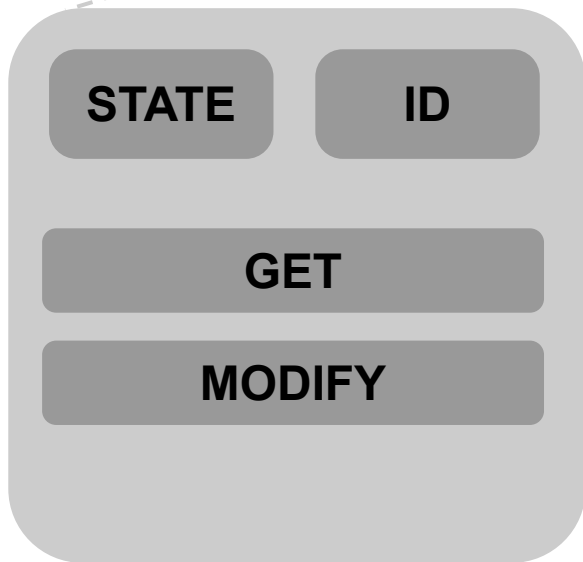
 **Orchestration function**

 Subtask

 Output



Entity



 Trigger

 Orchestration function

 Subtask

 Output

# Critical Sections



## Asynchronous locks





# Core Problems



**Frequent Disk Access**

**Synchronization Challenge**

**Inconsistent Outputs**

# Message-passing Model





# Stateful Function Structure

**Workflow Definition Language**

Durable functions - Azure

Step functions - AWS

...

**Serverless Message-passage  
Model**

Intermediate layer for **decoupling**

**Execution Engine**

Azure storage

**Netherite**

MS SQL server


# Message-passing Model Architecture



 Trigger

 Orchestration function

 Entity

 Output



Messages

Activities



# Message-passing Model Architecture

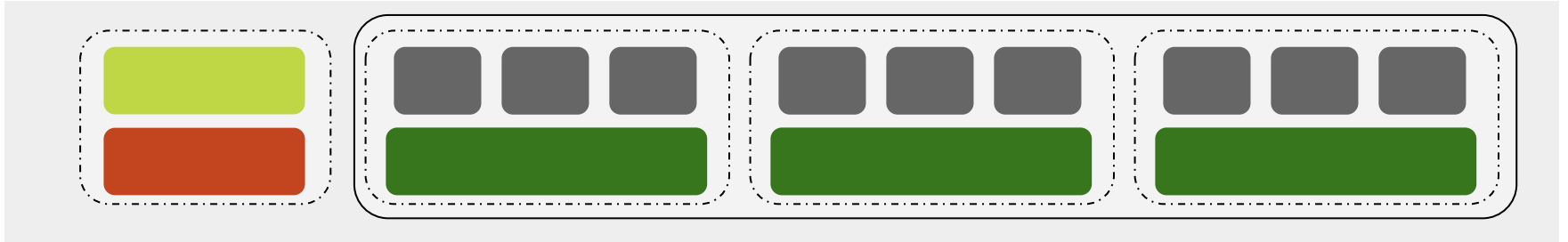


Trigger

Orchestration function

Entity

Output



Messages

Instance

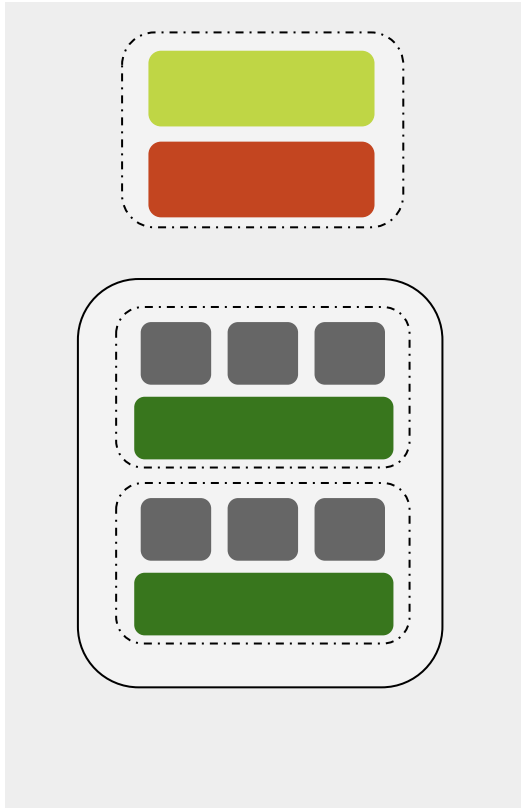
Activities

Activities

Activities



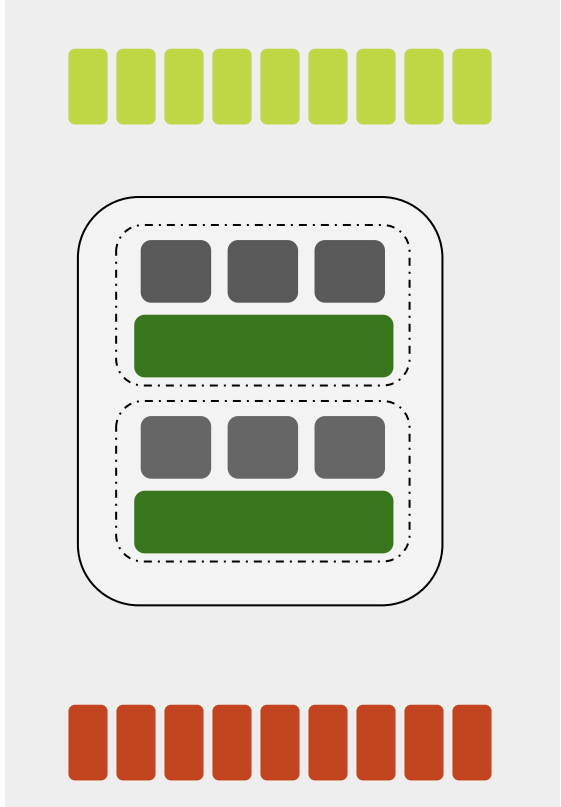
# Message-passing Model Implementations



  Message      Activity     Instance



# Message-passing Model

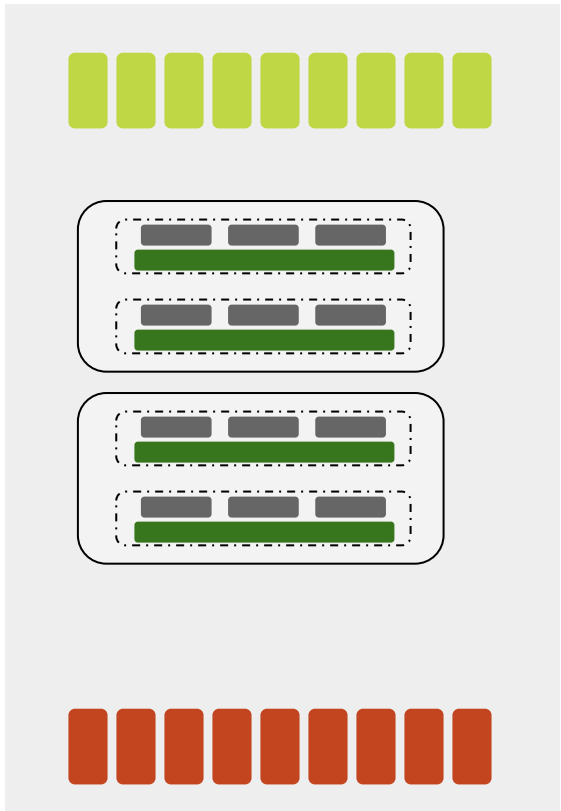


Messages (Triggers and outputs) are stacked in queues.

-   Message
-   Activity
-  Instance



# Message-passing Model

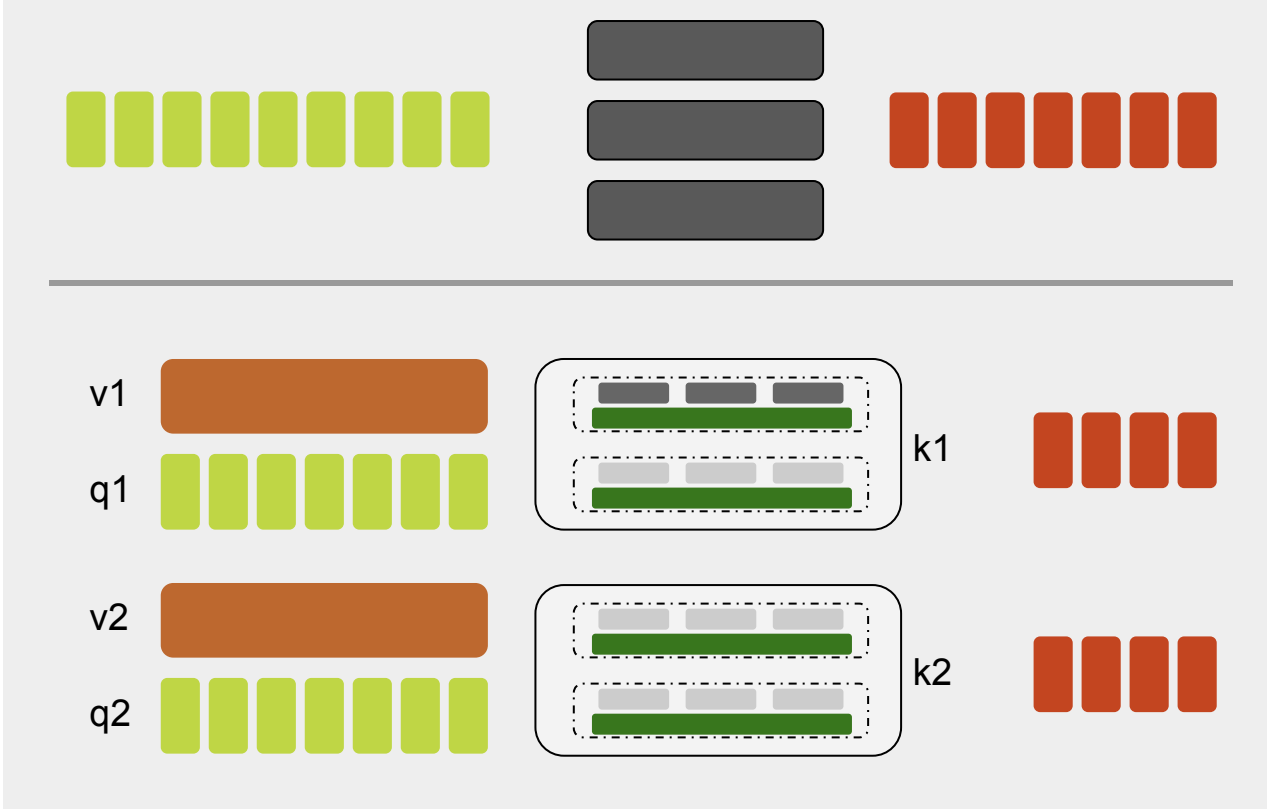


Multiple instances are running in parallel

  Message      Activity     Instance



# Message-passing Model

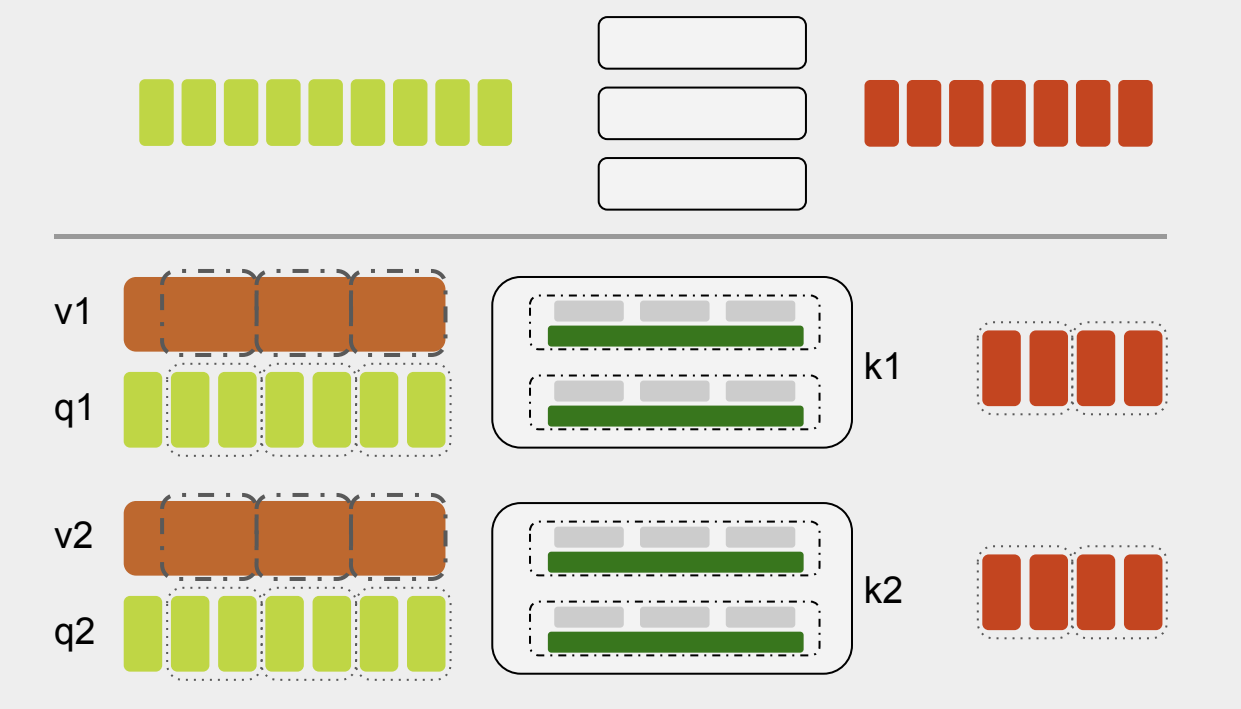


Stateless

Stateful

Legend: Message Message State Activity Activity Instance

# Message-passing Model



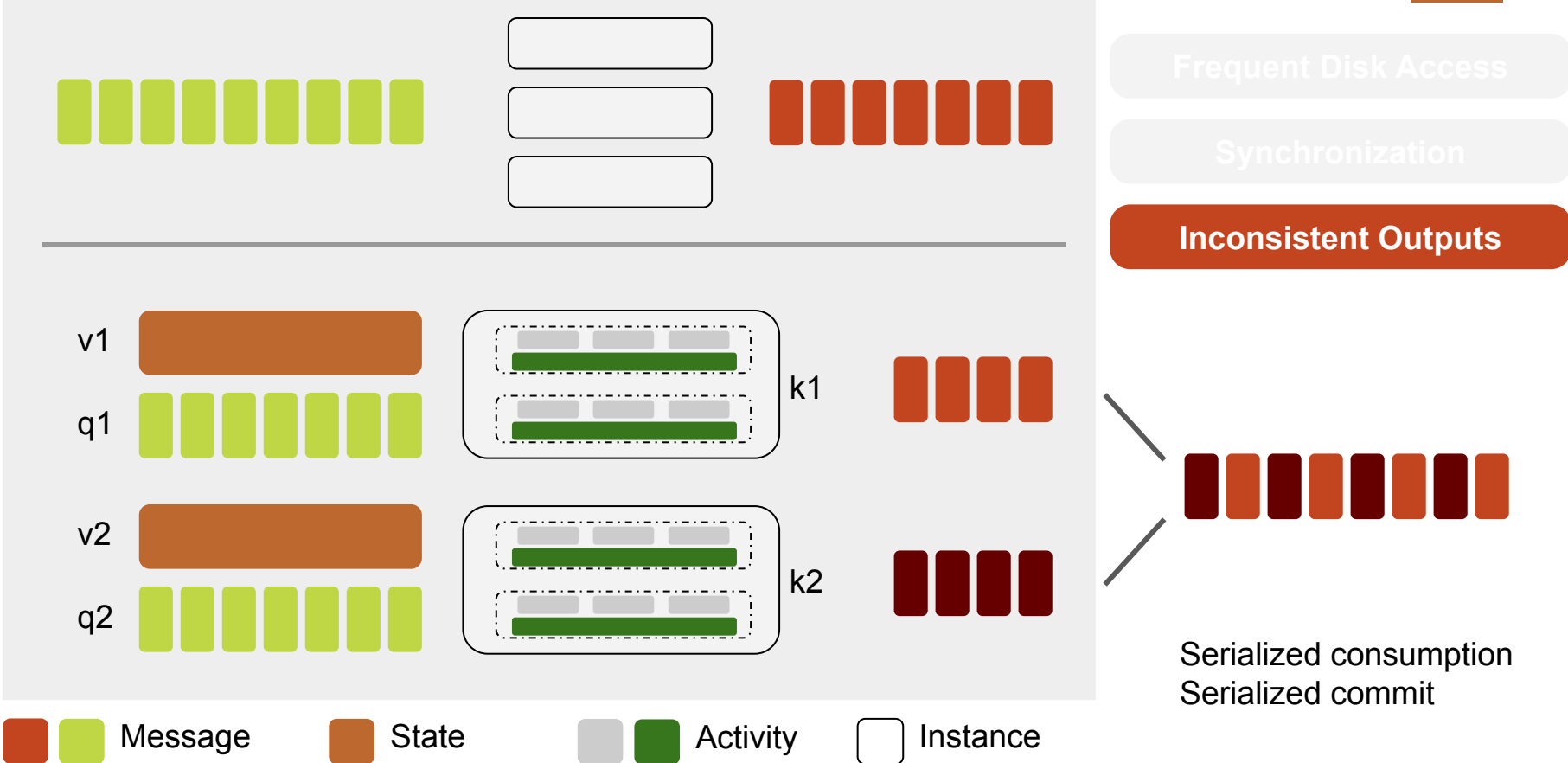
Message State Activity Instance

Frequent Disk Access

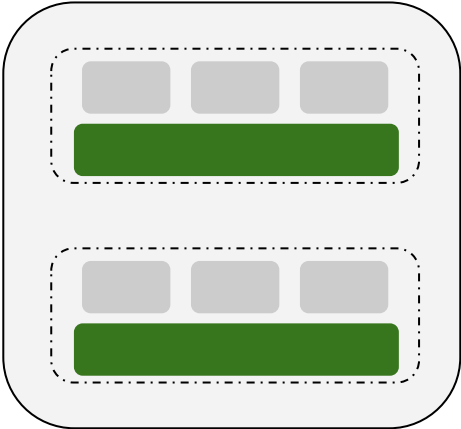
Synchronization

Inconsistent Outputs

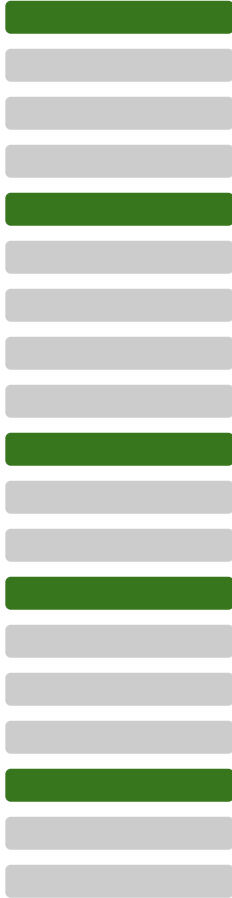
# Message-passing Model Reliability



# Message-passing Model Reliability



■ Activity    □ Instance



- Frequent Disk Access
- Synchronization
- Inconsistent Outputs**

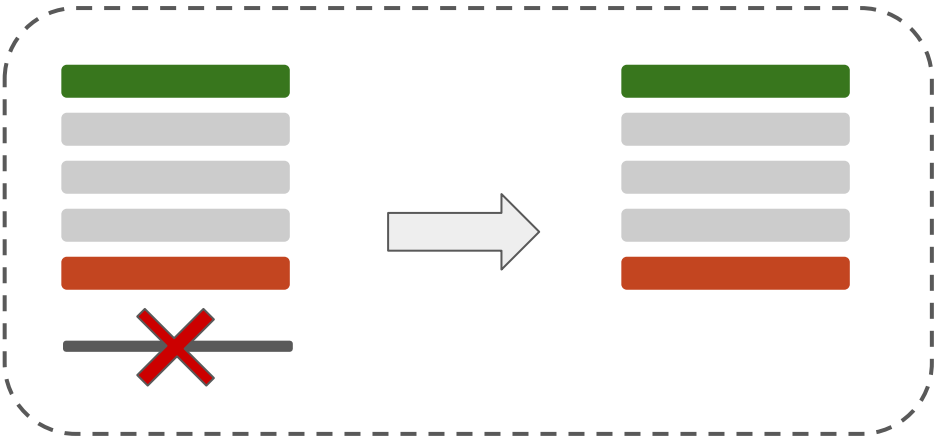
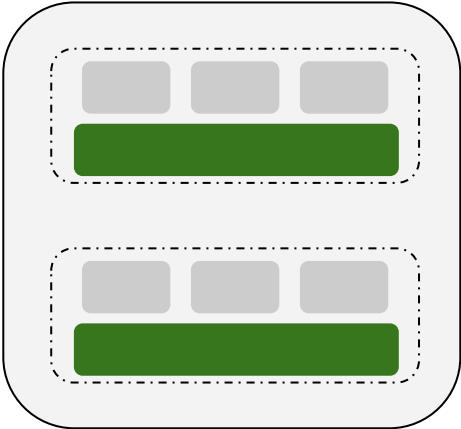
### Events

State: Fetched

Task 1: Done  
Task 1 result: 22  
Task 2: In progress  
Task 3: pending

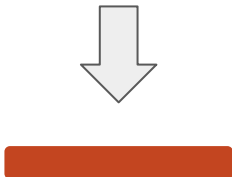
Output: None

# Message-passing Model Reliability



■ Activity   ■ Instance

Exactly-once execution



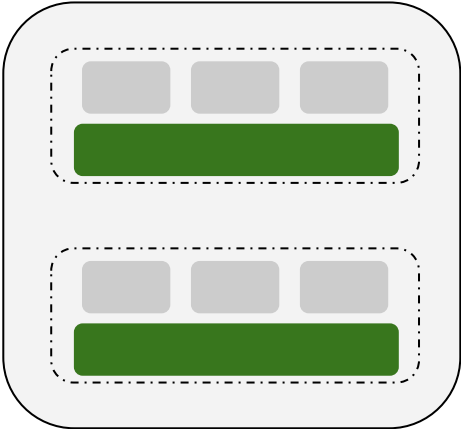
Frequent Disk Access

Synchronization

Inconsistent Outputs

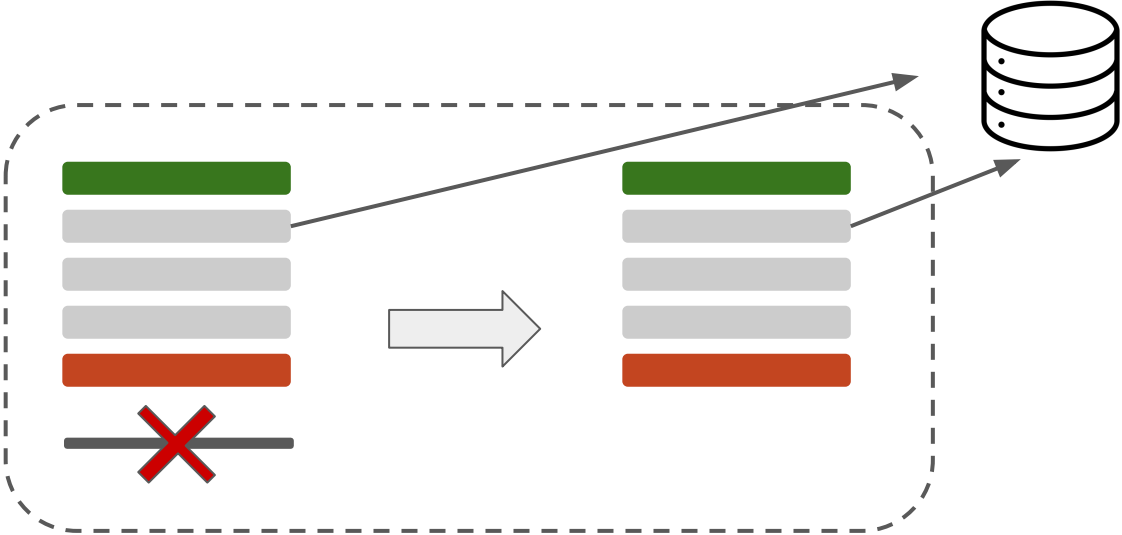


# Message-passing Model Reliability



■ Activity    □ Instance

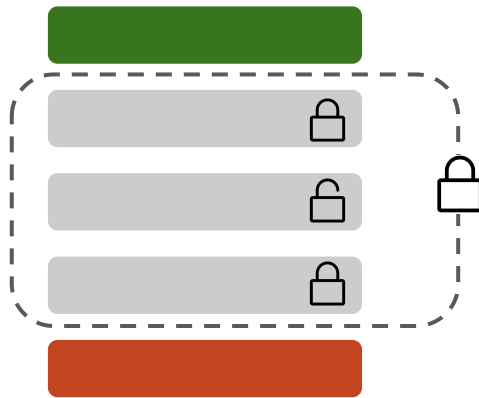
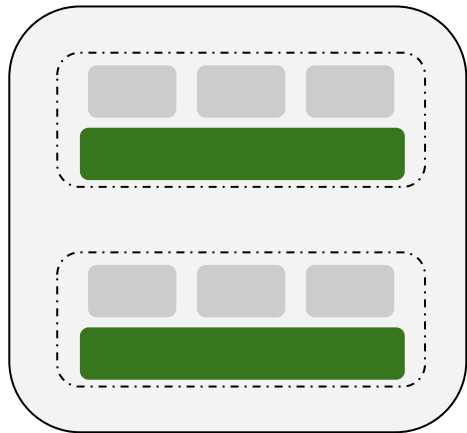
There are external effects!



- Frequent Disk Access
- Synchronization
- Inconsistent Outputs**



# Message-passing Model Reliability



Frequent Disk Access

**Synchronization**

Inconsistent Outputs

Two-phase locking protocol

■ Activity    □ Instance



**Frequent Disk Access**

**Explicit Resource Isolation**

**Duplicate/Error Outputs**

**Batch Operation**

**Two-phase Lock Protocol**

**Serialized Commit**

**Partial History**

**Rollback**

**External Effects**



# Execution Engines



**Original Design**

Netherite

# Stateful Function Structure



Workflow Definition Language

Durable functions

Step functions

...

Serverless Message-passage Model

Intermediate layer for **decoupling**

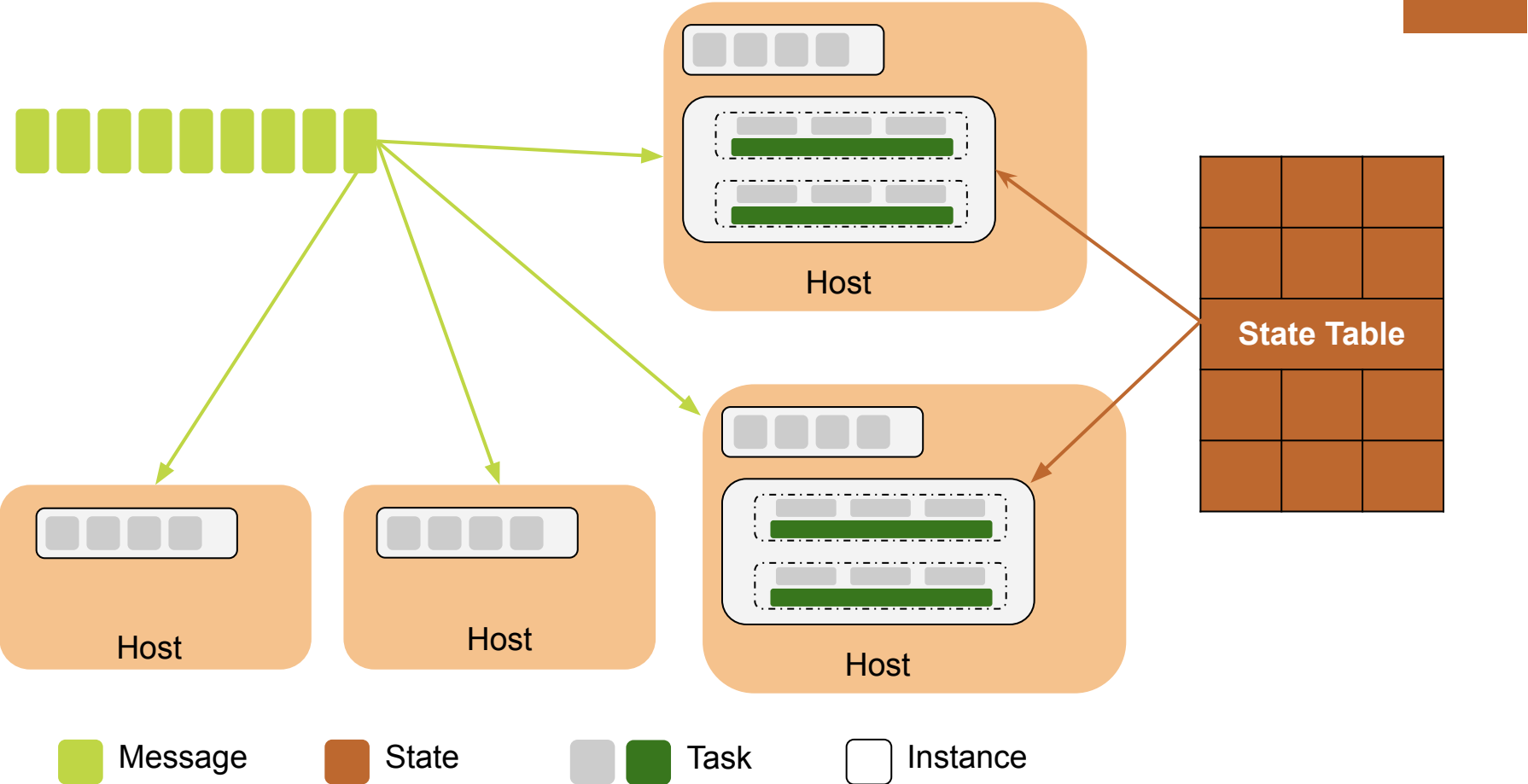
Execution Engine

Azure storage

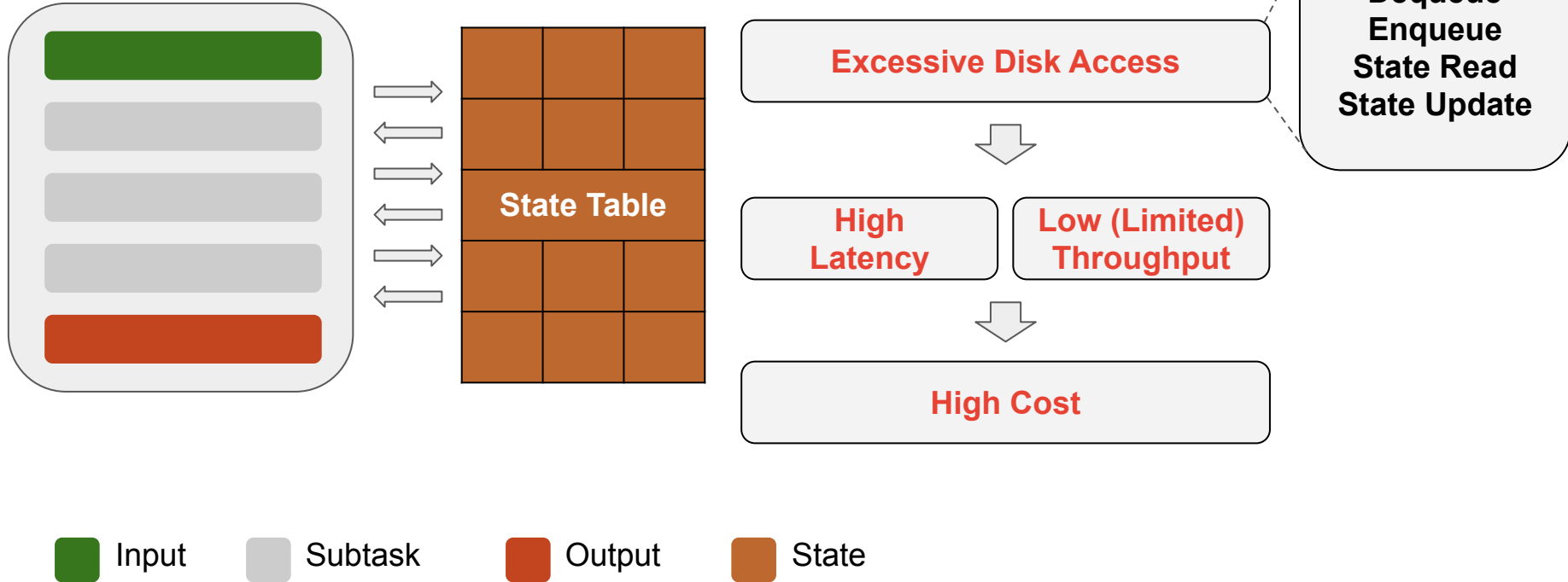
**Netherite**

MS SQL server

# Original Design Workflow



# Performance and Cost



# Core Problems



**Frequent Disk Access**

**Synchronization Challenge**

**Inconsistent Outputs**

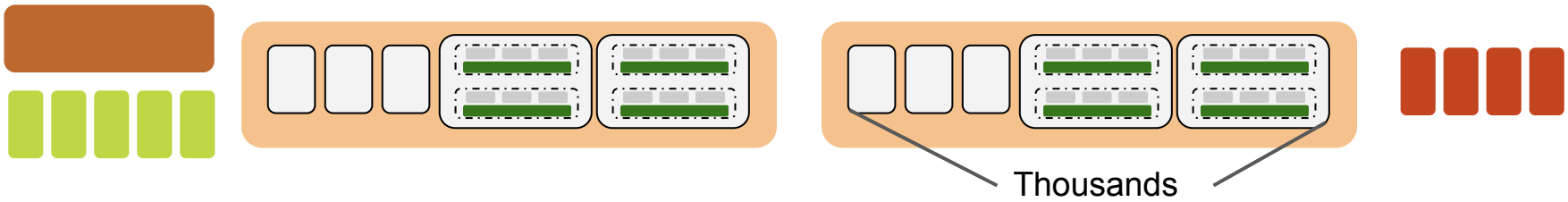
# Execution Engines



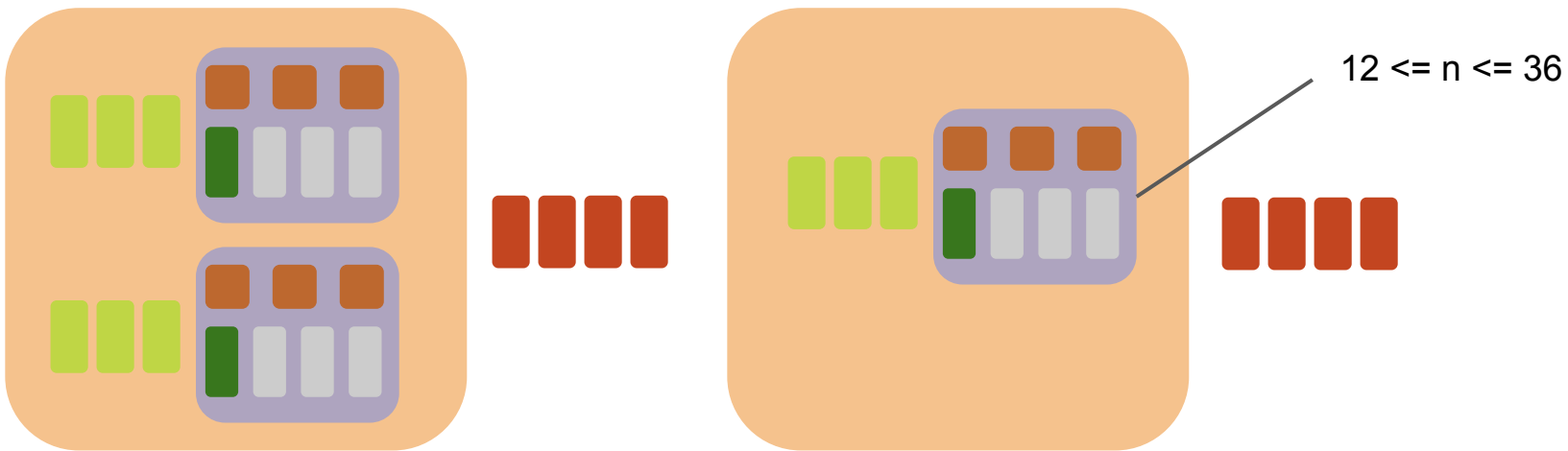
Original Design

**Netherite**

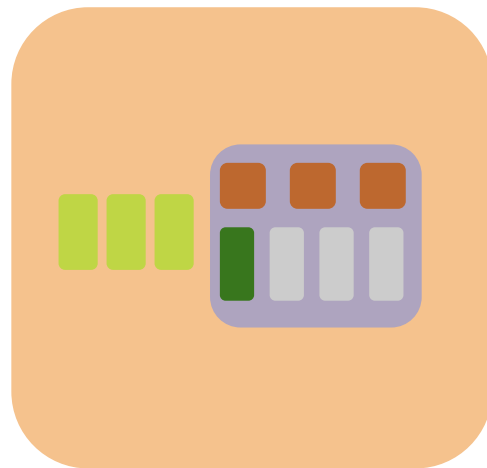
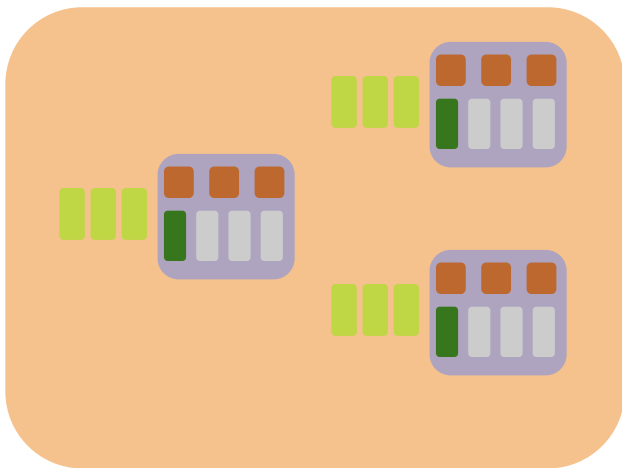
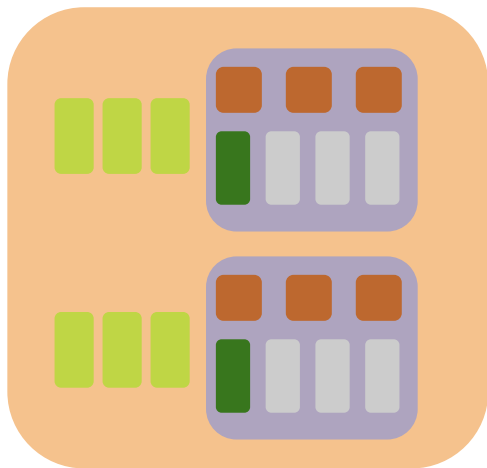
Input Queue   State   Task   Instance   Output Queue   Host



Partition



# Netherite - Load Balancing



Frequent Disk Access

Synchronization

Inconsistent Outputs

Message

State

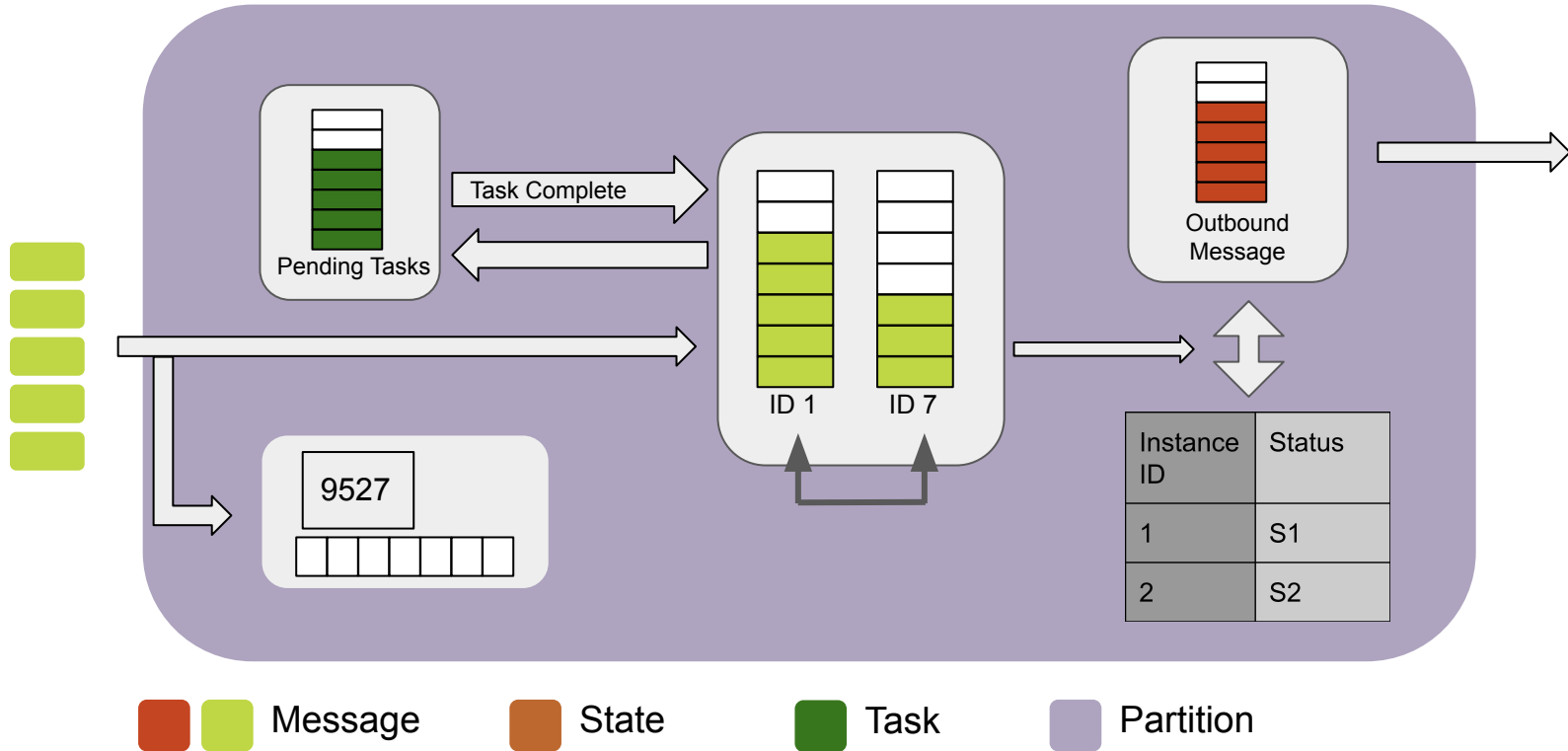
Task

Partition

Host



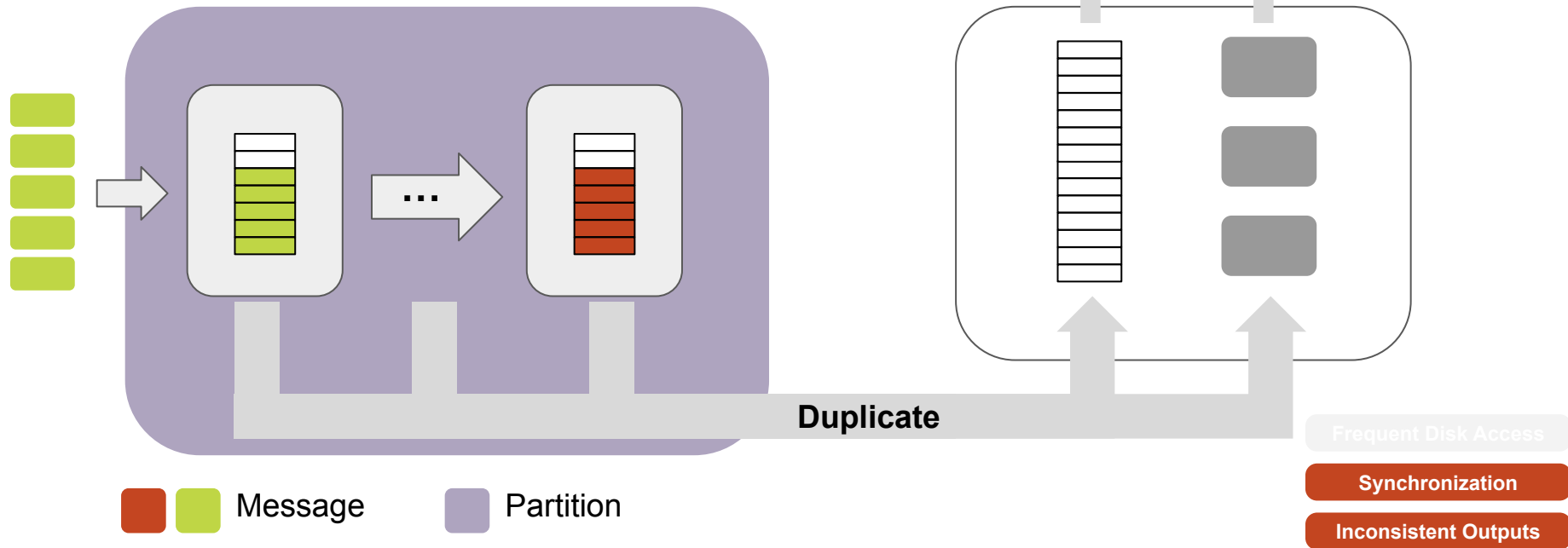
# Netherite - Workflow



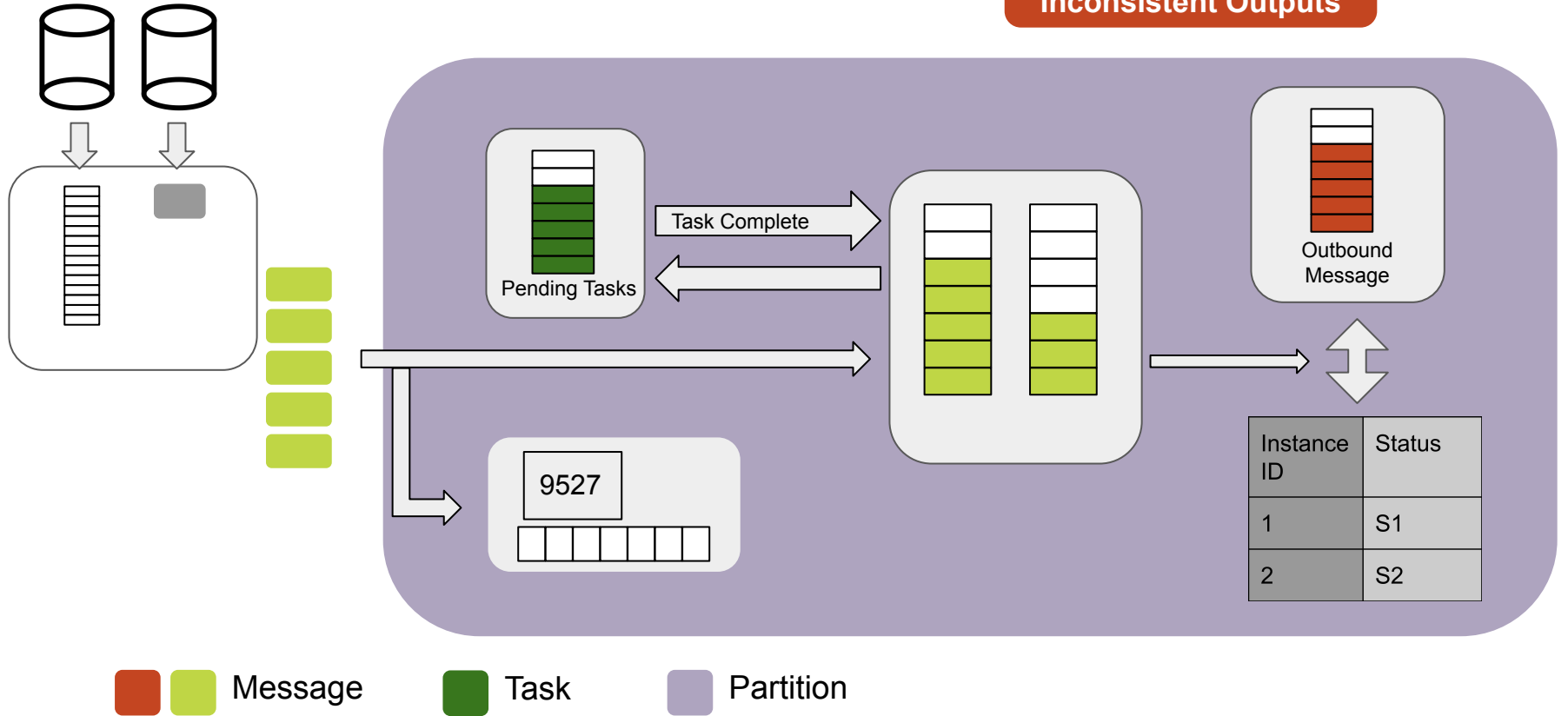
# Netherite - Decoupled Persistence

Continuous log - **every** event

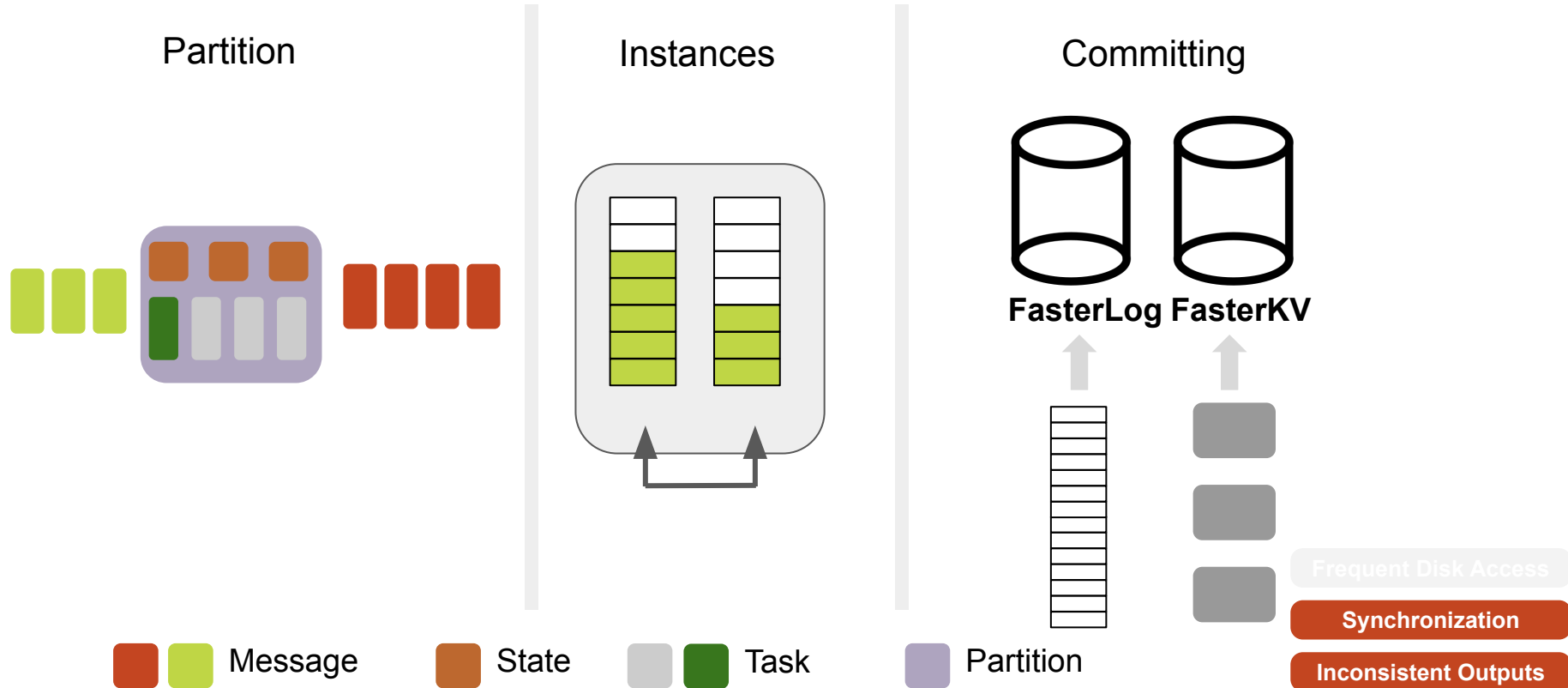
Occasional checkpointing



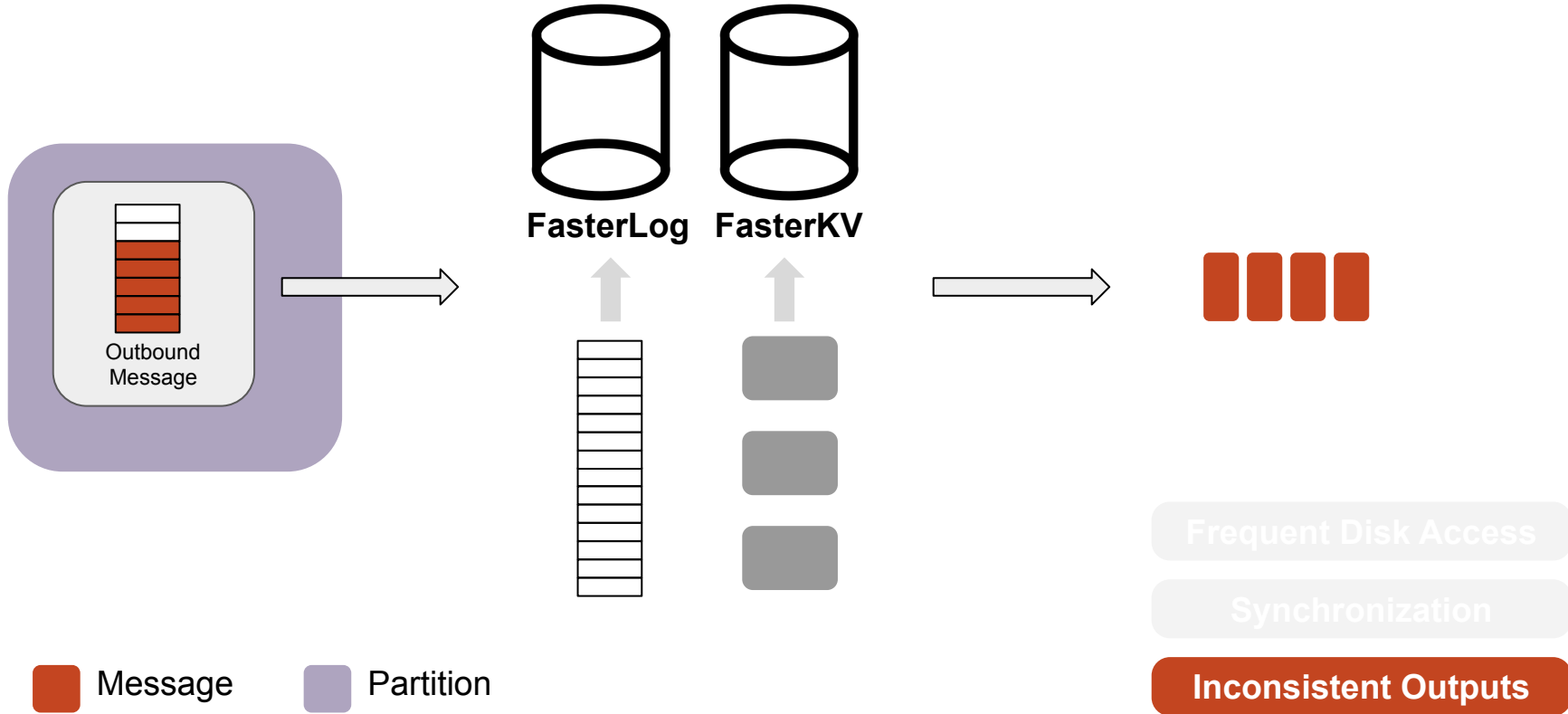
# Netherite - Recovery



# Partition State Persistence - Serialized Execution



# Partition State Persistence - Guaranteed Execution





**Frequent Disk Access**

**Synchronization Challenge**

**Inconsistent Outputs**

**Partition Level Commit**

**Load Balancing**

**Serialized Execution**

**Decoupled Persistence**

**Recovery Mechanism**

**Guaranteed Execution**



**Frequent Disk  
Access**

**Batch Operation**

**Partition Level Commit**

**Load Balancing**

**Synchronization  
Challenge**

**Two-phase Lock  
Protocol**

**Serialized Execution**

**Inconsistent  
Outputs**

**Serialized Commit**

**Decoupled Persistence**

**Partial History**

**Recovery Mechanism**

**Rollback**

**Guaranteed Execution**

**External Effects**

Evaluation



Evaluation ...

Throughput

Storage  
traffic

## Evaluation (continued)

Throughput

Storage  
traffic

Latency

DF  
alternatives  
& Latency

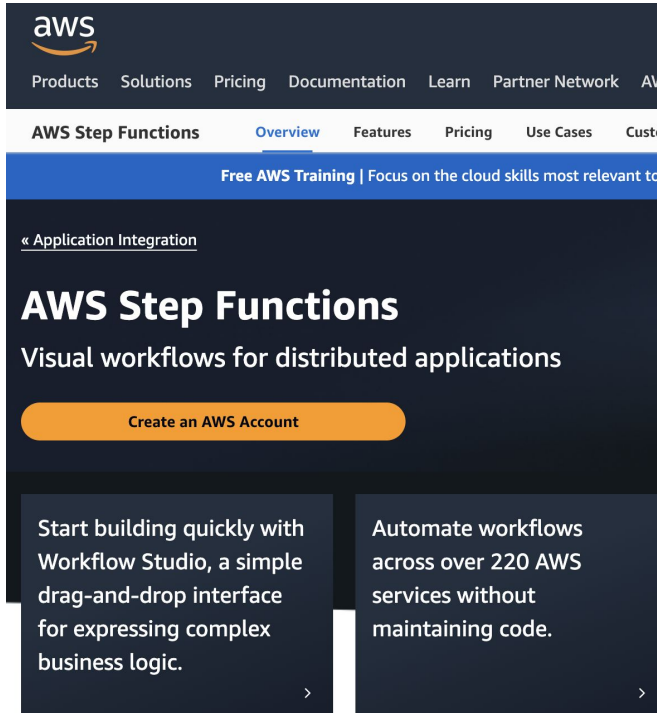
What is DF  
Alternatives?

# Durable Function Alternatives



serverless functions with  
queues or triggers

# Durable Function Alternatives



The screenshot shows the AWS Step Functions product page. At the top is the AWS logo and a navigation menu with links for Products, Solutions, Pricing, Documentation, Learn, Partner Network, and AWS Support. Below this is a sub-navigation menu for AWS Step Functions with links for Overview, Features, Pricing, Use Cases, and Customization. A blue banner promotes 'Free AWS Training | Focus on the cloud skills most relevant to you'. The main heading is 'AWS Step Functions' with the tagline 'Visual workflows for distributed applications'. A prominent orange button says 'Create an AWS Account'. Two feature boxes are visible: one for 'Workflow Studio' and another for automating workflows across 220 AWS services.

aws

Products Solutions Pricing Documentation Learn Partner Network AWS Support

AWS Step Functions Overview Features Pricing Use Cases Customization

Free AWS Training | Focus on the cloud skills most relevant to you

« [Application Integration](#)

## AWS Step Functions

Visual workflows for distributed applications

Create an AWS Account

Start building quickly with Workflow Studio, a simple drag-and-drop interface for expressing complex business logic.

Automate workflows across over 220 AWS services without maintaining code.

a workflow service

Use JSON

# EVALUATION: Throughput Experiments

## Hello5

Calls five talks in sequence

## Bank

Reliable transfers between accounts

## WordCount

Analyzes word frequency

## CollisionSearch


Divide-and-conquer searches hash collisions

```
1 [FunctionName("Transfer")]
2 public static async Task<bool> Transfer(
3     [OrchestrationTrigger] IDurableOrchestrationContext ctx)
4 {
5     (string source, string dest, int amount) =
6     ctx.GetInput<string, string, int>();
7     EntityId sourceId = new EntityId("Account", source);
8     EntityId destId = new EntityId("Account", dest);
9
10    using (await ctx.LockAsync(sourceId, destId))
11    {
12        int bal = await ctx.CallEntityAsync<int>(sourceId, "Get");
13        if (bal < amount)
14            return false;
15        else
16            await Task.WhenAll(
17                ctx.CallEntityAsync(sourceId, "Modify", -amount),
18                ctx.CallEntityAsync(destId, "Modify", +amount));
19        return true;
20    }
21 }
22 }
23 }
24 }
25 }
26 }
27 }
28 }
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99 }
```

# EVALUATION: Methodology

## **Same Deployment**

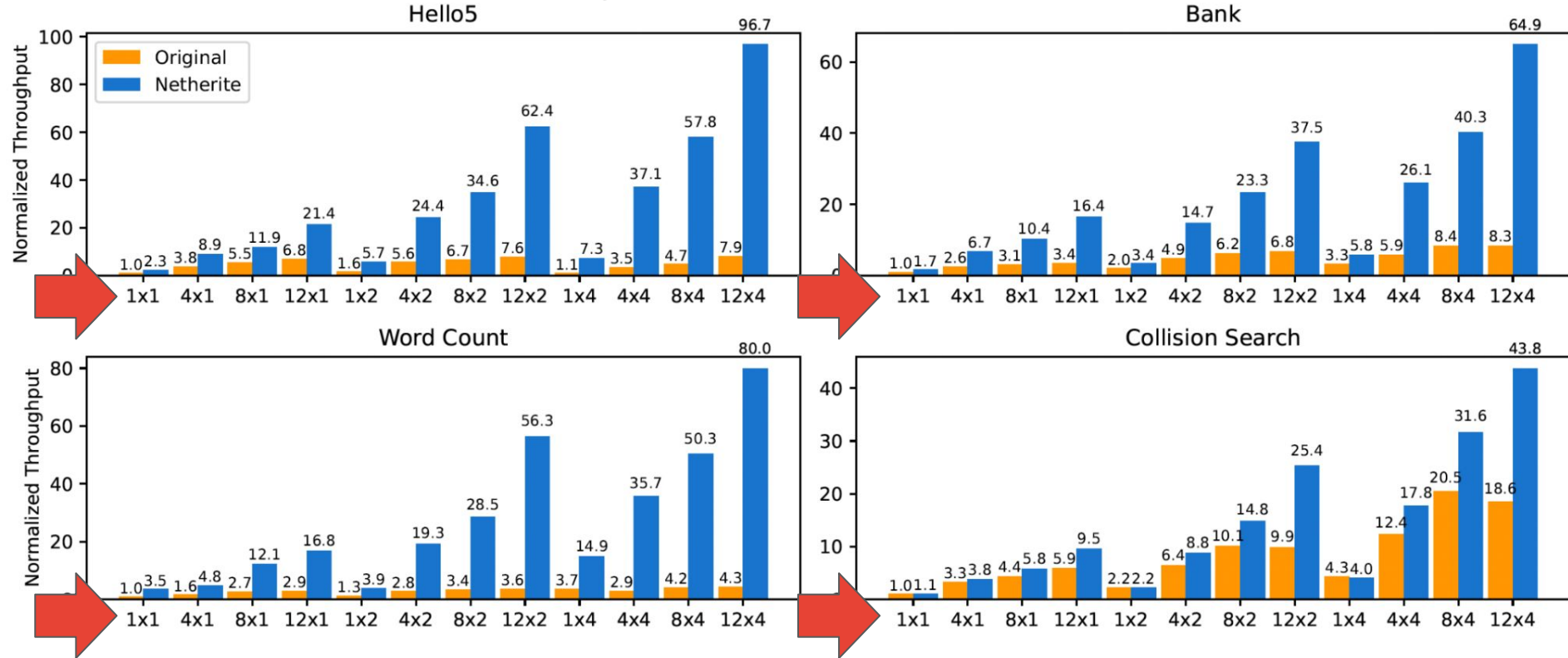
Azure Elastic Premium plans 

Fixed number of hosts 

# EVALUATION: Throughput Experiments

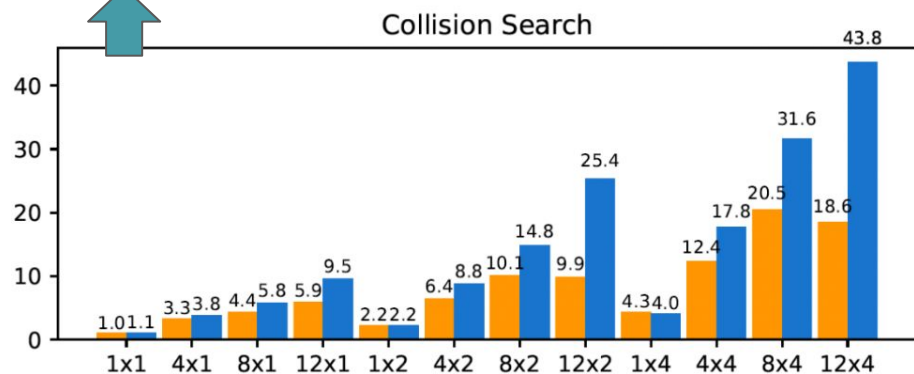
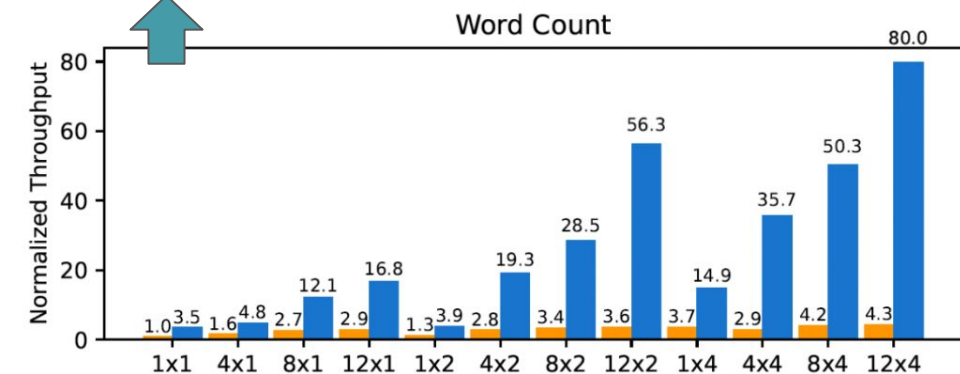
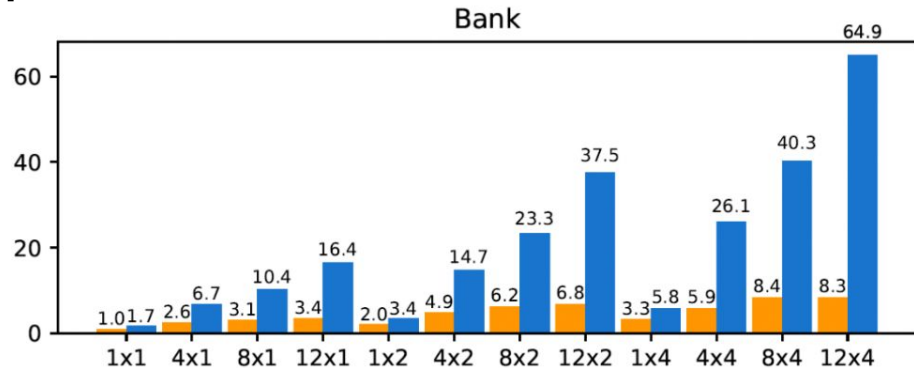
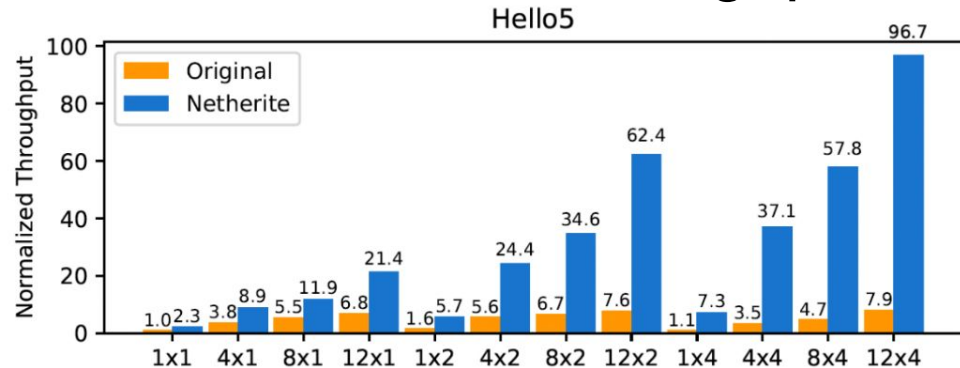
Does Netherite improve throughput compared to the original DF implementation?

# EVALUATION: Throughput Experiments

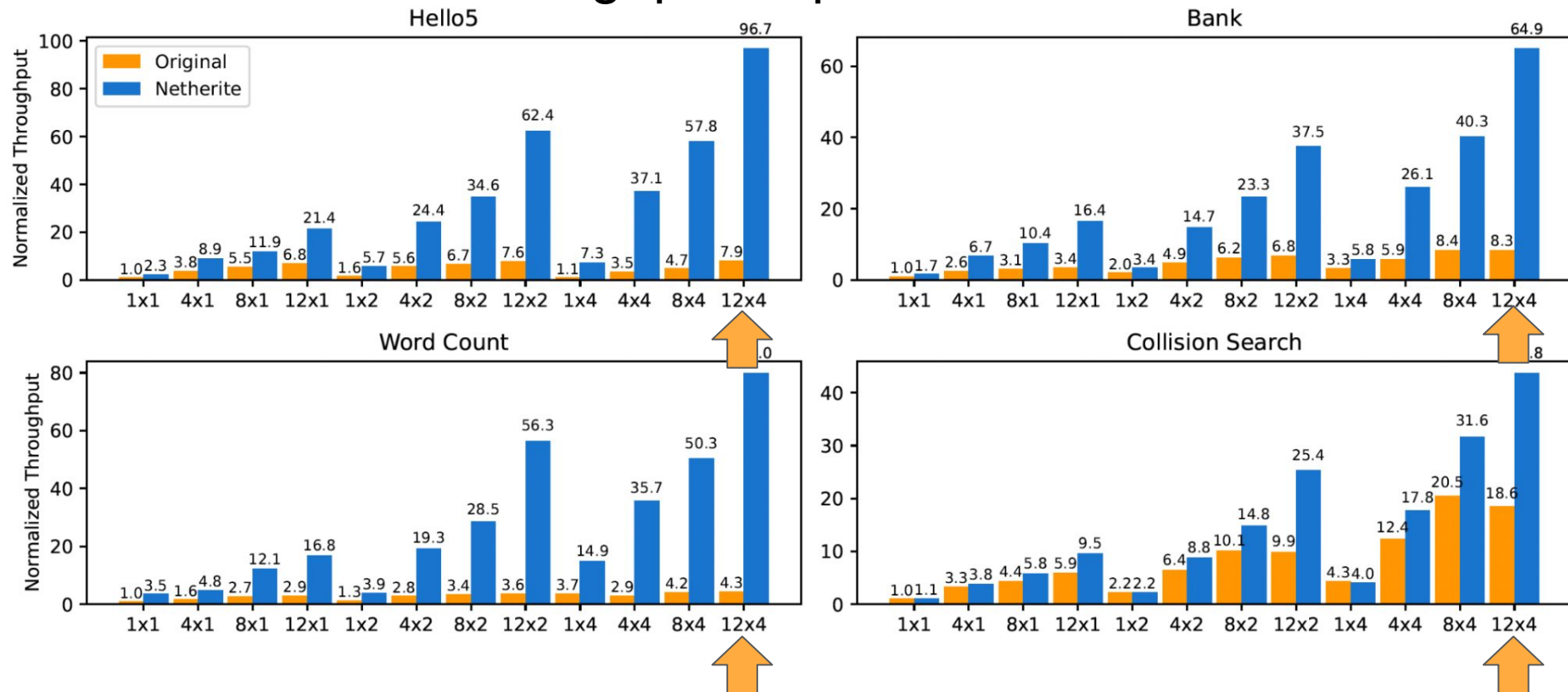




# EVALUATION: Throughput Experiments



# EVALUATION: Throughput Experiments

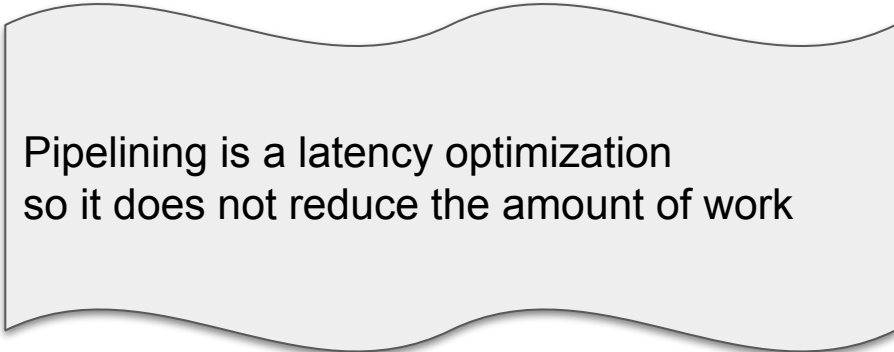


# EVALUATION: Throughput Experiments

- Pipelining does not significantly affect the throughput.

# EVALUATION: Throughput Experiments

- Pipelining does not significantly affect the throughput.



Pipelining is a latency optimization  
so it does not reduce the amount of work

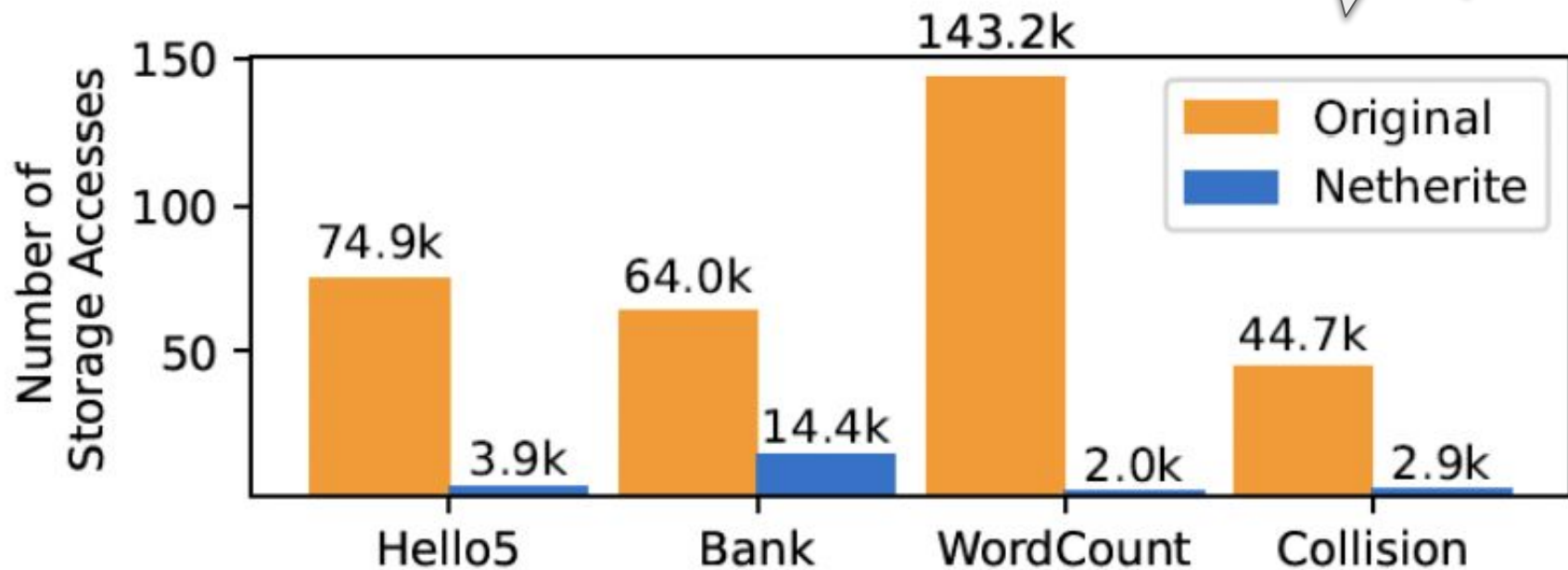
# EVALUATION: Storage Traffic

Does Netherite reduce storage traffic compared to the original DF implementation?

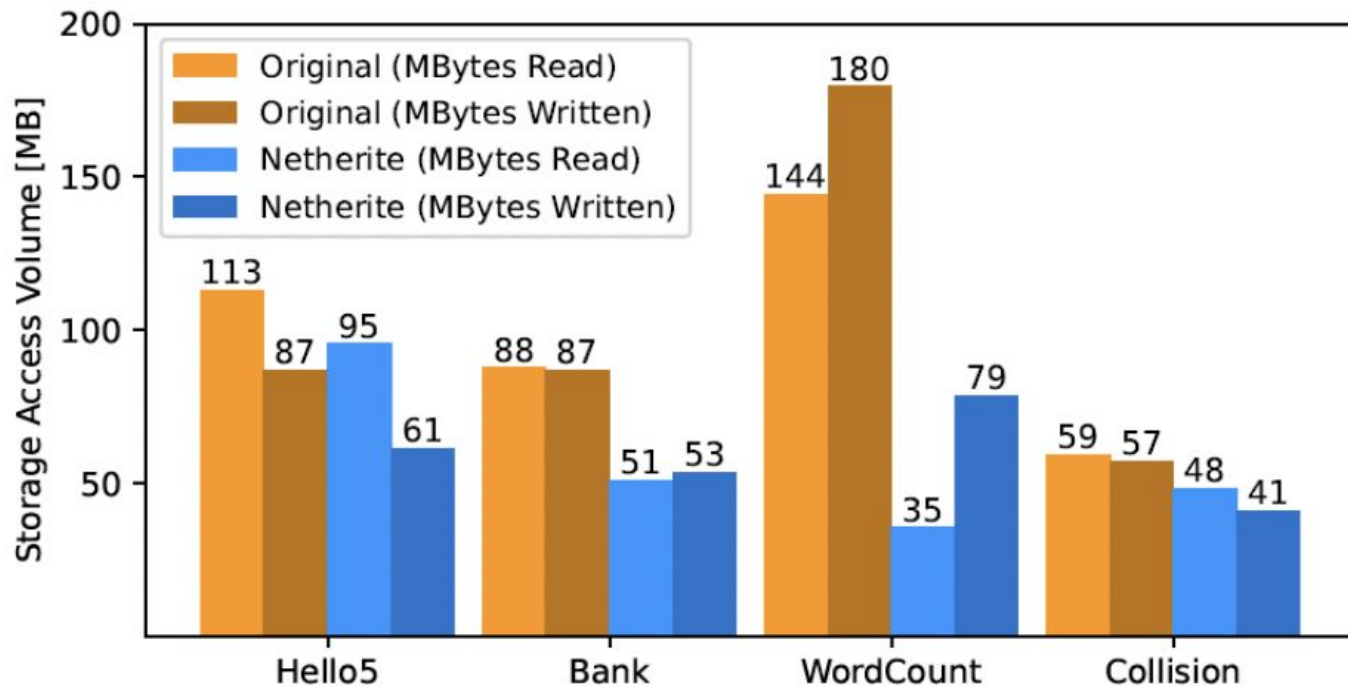
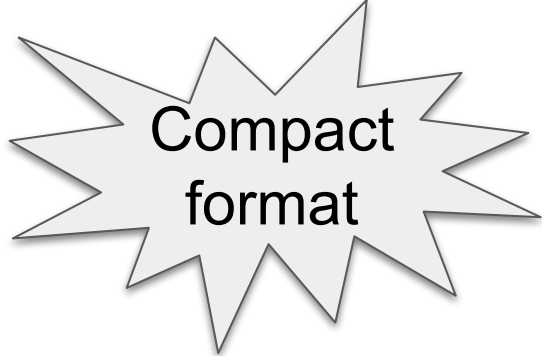
The Number of  
Storage Request

Storage Access  
Volume

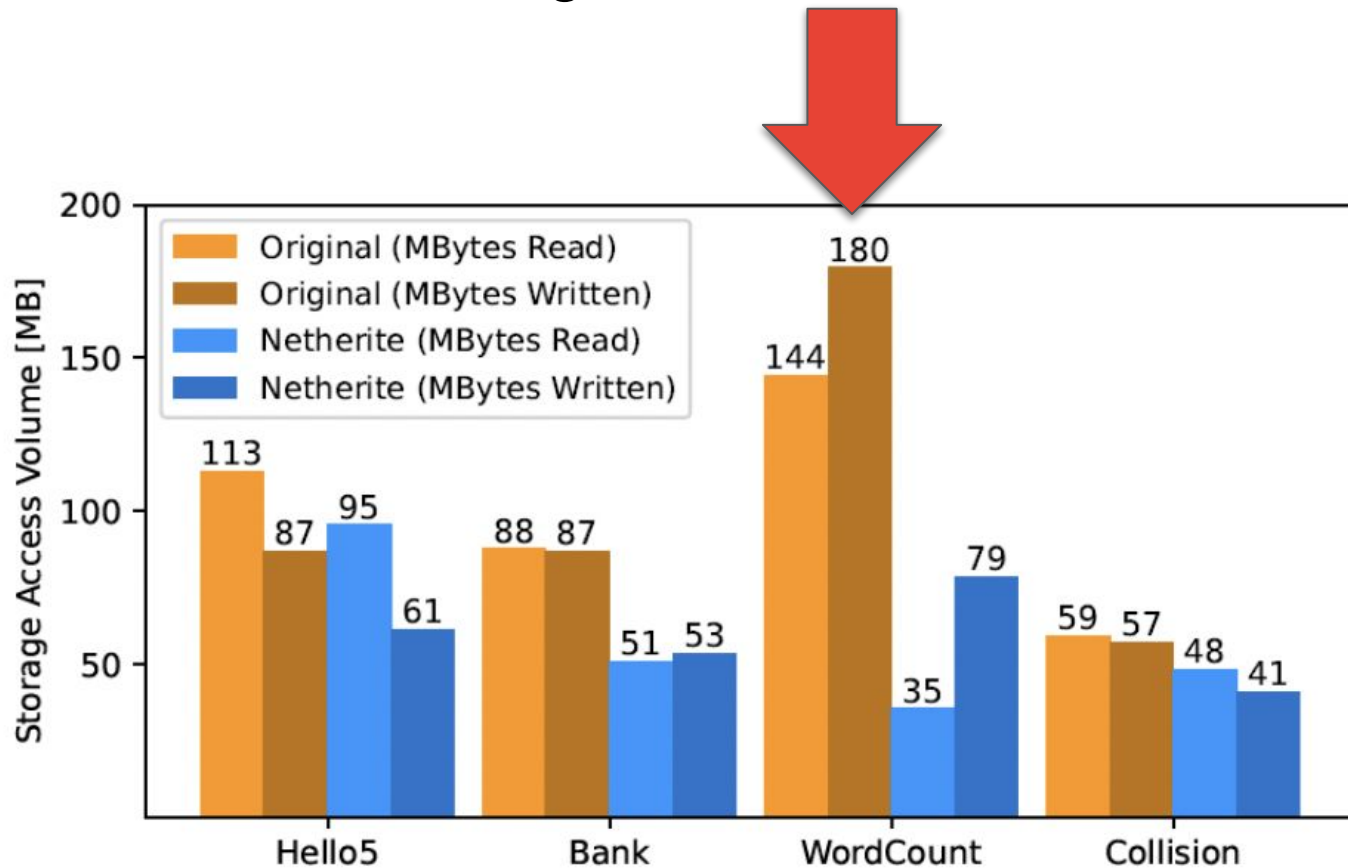
# EVALUATION: Storage Traffic



# EVALUATION: Storage Traffic



# EVALUATION: Storage Traffic





# EVALUATION: DF alternatives



How does Netherite compare with DF alternatives when considering the latency of a single workflow?

1. Composition
2. Step Function
3. Original Durable Function

# EVALUATION: DF alternatives

How does Netherite compare with DF alternatives when considering the latency of a single workflow?



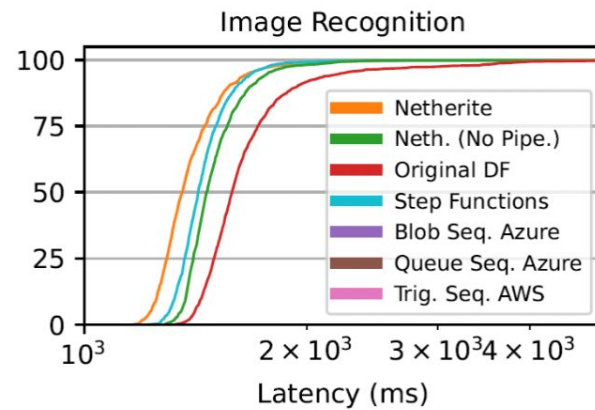
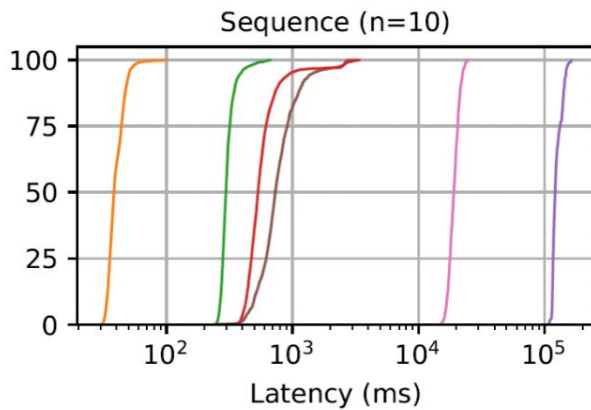
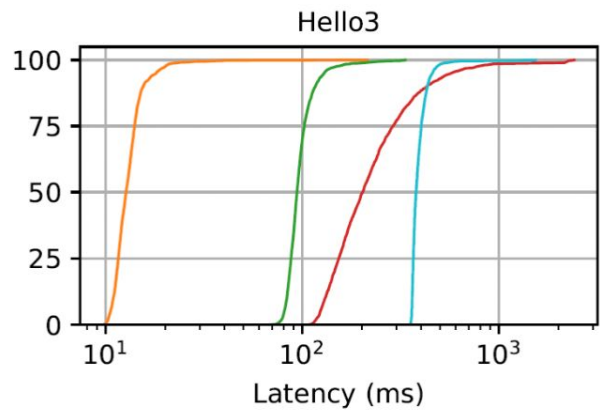
Latency Only

# EVALUATION: DF alternatives

Experiment with applications:


- Hello3
- Sequence
- Image Recognition

# EVALUATION: Comparison to Common Alternatives




# Conclusion

- Efficiency Improved ...



Cost  
Lowered



Application  
Broadened